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PER QUARTER

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANT-
WERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC
PORTS.

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill.

ON SUNDAY, the 14th day of April, 1880,
at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"PREUSSEN," Capt. C. Pohle, with MAILS,
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 1 p.m. on the 13th of April, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENCY'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation.

and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.

18th March. 1888

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER

LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans

portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England

France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—

To San Francisco.....	\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	350.00
To Liverpool.....	325.00

- To London..... 330.00
- To other European Ports at proportional rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*ad usum viarum*) within one year will be allowed discount of 50 per cent. This allowance does not apply to passengers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to suit the foreign destination.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Consular Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1886

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING**

RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.
THE British Steamship
"BATAVIA"
2,553 Tons Register, Auld, Command
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B

via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA
(passing through the INLAND SEA) on THURSDAY
DAY, the 25th April, at NOON.
To be followed by the S. S. "PO
AUGUSTA" on the 9th May and S
"PARTHIA" on the 23rd May.
Connection will be made at Yokohama

Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports,
at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by
regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steam
Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to English
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic l
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—

To Vancouver and Victoria..(Mex.)	\$160.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States	230.00
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Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
Shipped to Points in the United States, should
be sent to the Consular Offices addressed as follows:

Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent,
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Freight will be received on board until 4
on the 24th April.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office
should be marked to address in full, and
earn will be received by us until 4 p.m.

For information as to Passage or Freight apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1889

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Intimations.

DAKIN
BROTHERS,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.DAKIN BROTHERS'
LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

THIS is a preparation of the best and purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.WATSON'S
PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING
BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.
Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of correspondence of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day preceding the day of publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms on request on application.
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 1st April, 1889, DAVID CUNNINGHAM, Engineer, late steamship *Kwangle*, aged 36 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

A STRAY number of the *Messenger*, the organ of the British and Foreign Bible Society, occasionally reaches us from the Model Settlement, and it is needless to say that we are wont to spend a precious bit of time in poring over its valuable contents. Whilst the world around is alive with trade, and the messengers of industry intersect the watery expanse bringing tidings of commercial enterprises achieved and distributing the commodities of civilisation over uncivilised countries, it is refreshing to hear the self-styled messengers of a world to come, announcing in public their battles with the 'prince of darkness' and the victories they have achieved in the way of 'biblicising' the heathen Chinese. Civilisation being impossible without the Bible, our messengers are apt to reckon the number of souls they have saved by the number of Scriptures they have distributed, or by that of the readers they have secured. The Bible Society is therefore proud of its work of paving the way to heaven, and its monthly organ, the *Messenger*, bristles with glowing reports of the progress achieved.

The number before us contains several important communications by missionaries and bible-grinders. We will select one of the passages and give it a passing examination and comment. In "Encouragements to Christian enterprise amongst the Chinese," we find the following original sentences describing the ways of God with the heathen Chinese:—

"We have learned some vital lessons as to what Christianising Chinese means. We have seen that it is by no means follows that the heathenism of refusing to confess a fault is readily eradicated in a Chinese Christian. But we have also known of special prayer asked for such conversion and it has been a mark of one spiritual movement after another, that evil tempers have ceased their volcanic fury, village wars have been discontinued, and various concealed features of ferocity, once discovered, ended. The grand force at work, in home lands, grappling with social evils is now beginning to

work in this land, and who shall say that the Arm of the Lord is shortened? Any simple case of victory over some moral evil in a Chinese nature is proof that God can overturn, overturn, overturn, till the whole land submits to its rightful King."

The efficacy of Christian morality in sweetening the ferocious temper which heathens are alleged to possess, is hinted at here. Our acquaintance with the Chinese has not been a short one, and we can unconditionally testify to their quiet manners and to the extra coolness of their temper. To improve on such favourable grounds cannot by any means be a difficult task for the hard-worked missionary. But what would be the result if the convert or the catechumen finds in the very Bible which is thrust into his hands records of the most ferocious and sanguinary wars of conquest and extermination that are to be found in the annals of mankind? If he peruses the history of Christian nations, what abundant proof of ferocity and brotherly hatred would he not find in the Arian disputes, in the religious wars, and in the Spanish Inquisition? If the Chinese are to value Christianity by the sweetness of manners inculcated by it or by that suppression of the "volcanic fury" which the writer points out as a triumph of dogma over Buddhism or Chintolism, then they had better never open a book of history, either profane or sacred, for from the Old Testament days to the present time, Judaism and Christianity have been conspicuous for the ferocity displayed by their most devoted adherents.

The remark added by the writer—"Who shall say that the Arm of the Lord is shortened"—strongly savours of that spirit of intolerance and exclusion which is characteristic of the Judaic-Christian Churches, but which is directly opposed to the teachings of the peace-loving Nazarene. "God," continues this warlike preacher, "can overturn, overturn, overturn, till the whole land submits to its rightful King." We contend that the Creator's intentions are precisely the reverse of "overturning" his own work. Nature and mankind, and all our moral and social laws obey the rule of evolution, and pass from the imperfect and the germinal to the perfect stages. China's manners, China's morals and China's mission among the nations of the world require no overturning process whatever; they require just the opposite thing—gradual, well-conceived, and well-applied aids to progress. Missionary work in this part of the world would be attended with far better success if it confined itself to perfecting those principles of morals and of general polity according to which the Chinese mind is accustomed to think and act. To root out these basic qualities and dogmas and of the absurd tenets held by the raving theologians of the Middle Ages, is to pervert, not convert, China.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Straits Times.)

ROMANIA.

VIENNA, April 2nd.

Russia has demanded explanation from Roumania with regard to various grievances, notably the expulsion of certain Russian subjects.

THE NETHERLANDS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The Chambers met to-day to consider the nomination of a Regency.

After hearing the medical report, which was that the King suffers from diabetes and nephritis, a decision was deferred until to-morrow.

(From the *Courrier d'Haïphong*.)

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, April 3rd.

General Boulanger, who is in Brussels, has published a manifesto declaring that duty has compelled him to escape from the Courts of Justice, and that he will await in Belgium the result of the general legislative elections.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE China Inland Mission received the other day another remittance from London of £700 for the Famine Fund.

It is reported that the Japanese Government contemplate laying a cable between Yechigo and the island of Sado.

THE Russian gunboat *Koreyets* returned to Shanghai on Tuesday night, having been out to North Saddle Island to meet the Russian Admiral.

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 225, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

JAPAN papers report that the whole of the capital required for the Club Hotel in Yokohama has been subscribed, and the concern has been successfully floated as a limited liability company.

SHANGHAI papers inform us that the property at the corner of the Bund and the Yang-tung-ping, which was sold the other day for Tls. 115,000 (not Tls. 130,000), has been resold to the Shanghai Land Investment Association for Tls. 122,000.

THE *Nicht Nicht Shinbun* says that the following telegram from Seoul, Corea, dated the 2nd inst., has been received:—Mr. Denny, the adviser to the Korean King, having received \$30,000 from Li Hong-chang, has decided to resign his post and return home.

CAPTAIN G. Buchanan, late of the *Yehsin*, has been transferred to the *Himsheng*, vice Captain Andrew, who goes home to bring out another steamer for the C.M.S.N. Co.

MISSIONARY (in a prison).—My poor friend, I suppose you regard these walls with hatred, but—Prisoner—Regard them with gratitude. They are my protection. I am in for bigamy, and both wives are furious.

THE U. S. Corvette *Marion* arrived at Nagasaki from Shanghai on the 24th ult., and will remain there pending the receipt of orders from Admiral Belknap. The U. S. Corvette *Omaha* left Kobe for Yokohama on the 26th ultimo.

THE *Yokohama Herald* has the following translation from a vernacular paper:—The Rev. Schmiedel and Rev. Spinner presented a congratulatory document to the Imperial Household Department some time ago in acknowledgment of the provision in the Constitution tolerating all religions. They were lately warmly thanked by Count Okuma, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

We learn from our Tientsin contemporary that the Yellow River is rising fast, but will not be at full flood for a month yet, perhaps six weeks. The snow of last winter is said to have been falls heavier than usual, but as rain sometimes falls heavy at the end of April or beginning of May it is not possible to predict whether the volume of water will be less or more than the normal spring floods.

SAYS THE *N. C. Daily News*:—The latest news from Ichang is that the delegates are apparently instructed to tender the negotiations that have been commenced abortive, as they are insisting that separate days must be set apart for steamers and junk traffic, and they are, it is said, offering to buy the *Kuling*, as a solution of the difficulty, but nothing, as far as our advices go, has yet been definitely settled.

It transpires now that the junk which was pirated the other day off Cape d'Aguilar was smuggling the kerosene she carried, so that it was a case of dog eat dog to some extent. Another of the pirates was caught yesterday at Yau-ma-ti, and remained to-day. In the good old days forty years ago they dealt more summarily with these freebooting individuals, whose last words were generally "This suspense is killing."

We understand that Chief Justice Russell will join either the next English mail or the succeeding one, proceeding home on twelve months' leave. In his absence Mr. Justice Clarke will fill his position, the acting Puisne Judgeship being probably given to the Acting Registrar—Mr. A. G. Wise. We do not know anyone else by any means so worthy, so we hope our forecast will be verified.

We learn from the Shanghai *Mercury* that the recent collision between the steamer *Kowshing* and *Feima* on the Taku Bar was brought up for arbitration on the morning of the 3rd inst. before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Assistant Judge. Mr. Dowdall appeared for the owners of the *Kowshing*, and Mr. Wainwright for the *Feima*. Mr. Wainwright applied that, after the evidence of the witnesses present had been taken, the case should be adjourned to allow the evidence of the pilots on board the steamers at the time of the collision to be taken at Tientsin and Taku. This was allowed by His Lordship and the case was proceeded with.

SAYS THE *Chinese Times*:—The announcement has been made of the organization of the new German-Asiatic Bank for the promotion of German trade, which is to have its head quarters in Shanghai. The capital is 25,000,000 of marks. Although there is no lack of money in China for all legitimate, and even at times illegitimate purposes, and German traders have as little need of a bank of their own as German travellers have of a special line of steamers, yet we cannot doubt that, as in the case of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, the new bank will attract to itself a fair share of business. Supply often creates demand, and every new facility offered for business tends to enlarge its volume. It is perhaps a matter of consolation to the existing banks that the value of money in China has about touched bottom, for when the Chinese are able to borrow at five per cent. additional competition cannot do much to lower the tariff. The rate of interest in India for loans on security of Government Paper was 12 per cent. per annum on the 1st March.

THE case of the bar-boy at the Seamen's Club, charged with selling liquor without a licence, was again before Mr. Wodehouse to-day. Sergeant Rennie stated that during the last four months he had constantly seen civilians going into the Club and obtaining liquor, and even seen them send their boys to the bar. The place struck him as being simply an unusually large public-house. His Worship fined the defendant 500, or six weeks' imprisonment. Whilst the Club is before the public it would perhaps be as well for the authorities to deal with another, and much more serious nuisance, which exists there. On "liberty day" the scenes around the place are simply disgraceful to the Service—the indecency, foul language, and drunkenness of the crowds of sailors positively defile the neighborhood. Jack, when sober, is generally a good fellow, but at the Club, free from restraint and unlimited as to liquor, he develops his worst traits. The Government does not subsidize the building for the purpose of encouraging this, and we have a right to expect firmer supervision on the part of the Committee, otherwise—well, in our opinion the Club must go.

FROM later information the *N. C. Daily News* corrects in some particulars the account which it previously gave of the accident on the Tientsin-Tanku railway on the 25th ult. It appears that the up-train from Tong-shan was so much delayed that it did not leave Tanku for Tientsin until nearly 9 p.m., instead of at 4.40 p.m. The down train which left Tientsin at 4.35 p.m., waited at the half-way siding until about 8.30 p.m., and then went on, but whether the engine-driver went on his own responsibility, or was over-persuaded by the native employees of the Company, will never be known. It is reported, however, that there were no lights on his engine, but the driver of the up train (who had the usual lights on his engine) saw sparks ahead, and reversed his engine, fearing that there was something wrong, and had nearly brought his train to a stand when the collision occurred. He was thrown off his engine a distance of twenty feet, but was only bruised. The driver of the down train, Jarvis, died about two hours after the accident, it is supposed from scalding by steam or water. The carriages on the down train next the engine were completely smashed and caught fire, and twelve native passengers and two firemen were either crushed or burnt to death. Had there been telegraphic communication between the way stations on the line, the accident could not have happened. There was no foreign guard on the down train. No-one on the up train was injured. Both engines are rendered useless, and the Railway Company has lost four carriages and some trucks. At the inquest which was held in Tientsin on the body of Jarvis, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE law library of the United States Congress contains over 50,000 carefully selected volumes exclusively legal in character.

IN order to encourage the export trade in rice, it is said the Japanese government is considering the desirability of allowing vessels to load at Shimonoseki.

We learn from Japan exchanges that the Mitsui Bishi Co.'s new cargo steamer *Atsuga* arrived at Nagasaki from Cardiff on the 23rd ult., after a passage of 16 days, to hours, including a stoppage of 15 hours at Port Said. She is a vessel of 1,568 tons register and 3,500 tons carrying capacity and is arranged to be able to take in a full cargo of coal in 15 hours.

THE following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council, to be held to-morrow, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m.:—

1. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 5).
2. Second reading of the Bill entitled "The Arms Ordinance, 1889."
3. Committee on the "Bill for amending the Laws relating to the construction of Buildings in the Colony of Hongkong."

THE *Ganges*, which should have arrived here on Tuesday, to take the mails on Wednesday, arrived about ten o'clock last night. She was on time until Monday night, when she met very thick weather off the Lammoeks, and had to anchor soon afterwards. She started again yesterday afternoon, and, as stated, got in some hours later, to the relief of the agents, who had been looking out for her all day in the *Pilot Fish*, and who intended sending out the *Thibet* to-day if she had not turned up.

BUDDHISM is not dying out in Japan, for the *Mainichi Shinbun* says that it is over 1,300 years since the Horu, a Buddhist temple in Yamato, was built, and, as might be expected, the temple is in a very dilapidated condition. The priests have managed to obtain subscriptions amounting to 106,000 yen, payment being extended over twelve years, and the Imperial Household Department will add 15,000 yen, so the work of reconstructing the temple will be commenced shortly.

THE average maximum of the Fahr. thermometer in a shaded situation in Shanghai during March was 57.6° F., the average minimum 43.0° F., and the mean 49.8° F., against 57.7° F., 43.0° F., and 50.6° F. respectively in March last year. The rainfall for the month was 3.80 inches, against 4.60 inches for the seven years 1882-88. Rain fell, on an average, on 12 days in March last, against 9 days in March, 1888, and an average of 8 days for the seven years 1882-88.

MR. H. M. HILLIER begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions to the North-China Famine Relief Fund:—

	Tls.	\$
Amount of subscriptions already advertised	112,370.69	13,550.90
Subscriptions from San Francisco U.S. \$5,000 at 99¢	4,975.00	
Subscriptions from New York	2,900.00	
Kowloon Charms \$1300 at 71¢	923.35	39.85
	Tls. 220,285.54	13,550.90

THE *Yokohama Mail* says that Mr. Henry Norman's letter describing his visit to Tongking will not be among the least interesting of his contributions to our knowledge of the East. He spent three weeks there, penetrated as far as the Franco-Chinese frontier, among the pirates, and visited the new coalfields. With regard to the latter, he writes that they are undoubtedly good, and that Japan must anticipate keen competition from them. The shares (300 francs par) are now quoted at 725 per cent. premium. Mr. Norman adds that he can bear personal testimony to the quality of the coal, since he travelled for a week in the M. Barier-Chauffour steam launch with a high-pressure engine burning the coal all the time.

THE *N. C. Daily News* reports that a few minutes after 4 p.m. on the 3rd inst. a fire was discovered in the Model Settlement in a block of buildings between Broadway and Seward Road in one direction and Boone Road and the Hongkew Creek in the other. The firemen were prompt in arriving, the "Hongkew" Engine Company being first, and the "Victorias" next. After half an hour's hard work, the flames under the roof with the aid of seven "m's of water, but their work did not end there. They played on the ruins till an hour later. At the time of the alarm there was a high wind, and had there been any delay in the firemen turning out, the conflagration might have been a serious one, as the contents of some of the houses consisted of large quantities of coal, charcoal, firewood and tallow, the latter running out of the houses into one of the lanes.

By a convulsion in the Public Works Department Queen's Road Central is now impossible in the fullest sense of the word. From the Telegraph Office to Lane, Crawford's scores of men are breaking up the macadam with picks, unassisted and unrelieved, with the result that something under fourteen people are in Hospital with pickaxe wounds, nine killed by overturned richaks, and one coolie has been killed by a blooded steam. As we hear, about seven years ago, as near as we can recollect, Queen's Road Central was macadamised, at an average cost of 14 cents per square yard, since then, except for patching, nothing has been done to it until now. So to be being ashamed of this, the paving people point to the fact as a triumph of economy, and half expect to be made C. M. G.'s. In dry weather, for seven years, this most important of all our roads has been a whirl of dust; in the wet season a sea of impassable mud, with never a crossing from end to end. The careless complaints of the public have been utterly ignored, although a far superior system of road-making has been long in use. The Albany and many of the higher streets are laid with concrete; a firm, clean, lasting pavement only costing 3 cents per foot. This we expect is now to be used in our main thoroughfare, if it is not we fervently hope there will be a big haul over the coals of those responsible, for tenders have been long called for and sent in. But what can we expect with a Public Works Department such as we have? A newcomer—a young man whom no one heard of before, is now, on the sole recommendation that he backed up Mr. Price's theory for drainage by the separate system, Acting Surveyor General, Acting Assistant Surveyor General, Acting Assistant Engineer, Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector of Buildings. Half the officials in the Department are away from home, or trying to get permission to go, and there actually is only one man to look after all the roads, although, years and years ago, there used to be two. But it is always so. In one office the Magistrate, for instance—the lay, overfed creatures are falling over each other, like puppies in a basket, there is such a host of them, whilst in another, and far more important place, we have one man writing an application to himself to forward a recommendation to himself to allow himself to go to Tiffin, Oh! if we could only wake somebody up!

THE *Hogo News* says that the Museum Company of Arts and Manufactures have opened an emporium at Kobe, which is evidently destined to become one of the most interesting institutions of the port.

No position in any of our Government Departments requires so much tact and care as that of the Father of the Chinese—the Registrar-General, at present occupied by Mr. Mitchell-Innes. It was rumoured to-day that the Chinese pork-butchers were in arms because that gentleman had issued an official proclamation ordering them to pay a tax on every pig slaughtered of three cents, for the benefit of the Alice Memorial Hospital. It is certain that a large deputation of them consulted a local lawyer of some eminence on the subject, to see if they could resist the impost, so evidently they were under the impression that such a proclamation had been issued. As a matter of fact the case was this—On several occasions, extending as far back as Sir John Pope Hennessy's time, the Pork-butchers have at intervals tried to organise a subscription amongst themselves for the Wah Toh Temple, asking permission to do so, and then letting the thing drop. The other day they called on Mr. Mitchell-Innes and again asked permission to subscribe to the Temple, to which they added the Alice Memorial Hospital. He told them the Governor had no objection, and a little later, a deputation said they had all agreed to give the bladders of the pigs, for which the slaughter-house keeper would credit them with three cents. The latter also attended and agreed to do so, and they then asked the Acting Registrar-General if he could recommend a certain Indian to collect the money. He said he could, and issued a notice stating that the Governor had approved of the subscription, but strictly giving everyone to understand that there was no compulsion about it. Yet as soon as the notice was out the butchers held a little mass meeting and went off to ask a lawyer if they could be made to pay!

SANITARY SCRIBBLINGS.

The Sanitary Senators met yesterday afternoon. Present—all the official members and Mr. Wong Shing. The Rev. McCallum read the lessons—that is to say the minutes. Intonation splendid. Chairman almost went to sleep, it sounded so churchy. First business listened to with bated breath. Last meeting, on Dr. Cantlie's motion, the Board asked the Governor if they might submit recommendation for an Epidemic Hospital. Reply read. "His Excellency was ready to receive and cogitate over any suggestions the Board might at any time make, if they affected, directly or indirectly, the public health." President suggested that a committee be appointed to find a site, first, Mr. Francis, who had just come in, after about six months' absence, tremendously energetic. Wanted the Board to begin again. Board refused. Mr. Francis read the gracious letter, and then seconded the President's proposal. Everybody else indifferent; motion passed. High Church Secretary next read some communications from Mr. Ladd, Inspector of live stock. In February that gentleman reported the existence of infectious disease in cattle at the Kennedy Town Depot, and asked for power to slaughter suspected animals and compensate the owners. On the 23rd March he wrote again that he had done so and proposed the Board who owned the cows \$120 compensation. Secretary wrote back wanting to know what the dickens right he had to promise anything, and inquiring when the cattle came into the Colony, when they began to be suspected, and how much they were worth. Didn't trouble about where they came from. Mr. Ladd replied that he did not know when they came, but they were worth \$25 each. Secretary posted another letter enclosing a form of application, and stating that the legal formalities would have to be complied with. Mr. Ladd replied that the owners were getting old, and were not Chinese Jabs, they would wait their right to compensation rather than go through all the necessary formalities. Mr. Francis looked upon the whole correspondence as fishy. Didn't think any Chinaman would miss trying to get every dollar he could. Moved that the affair be investigated. The Secretary, in answer to the President, admitted that he could find out who the owners were if he laid himself out, but he couldn't see why the Board should bother, seeing that the men had waived their claims. Mr. Francis thought the Registrar-General should investigate the matter. General Gordon was in favor of letting the owners apply personally for compensation. The motion of Mr. Francis, that the men's names be sent to the Registrar-General so that he might look into the matter, seconded by Mr. Wong Shing, and adopted. General Gordon opposing it as too troublesome a proceeding. The conference then closed with the bestowal of the benediction by Bishop McCallum.

THE TAMCHAU MINES.

The mining operations at Tamchau, which Mr. Ho Amel and a number of Chinese capitalists have been conducting for some three years, are likely to attract general attention. For a long time they were only moderately successful, the ore, which was extracted at depths varying from 100 to 500 feet, being treated by scientific processes at first, and, latterly, by Chinese methods. The average yield has been only \$500 a month, which was decidedly unremunerative, but repeated assays showed that better results must be obtained before long, specimens taken from all over the location showing a percentage of silver of from half an ounce per ton to 160 ounces. A day or two ago, however, a lode about a foot thick was struck in No. 3 shaft, at a depth of 300 feet, which rivals anything this side of Broken Hill. Two samples of about seventeen cwt. each were smelted in two crucibles, and the first yielded 100 taels of mass, while the second yielded 110 taels of mass—that is to say about \$1600 per ton! The extraordinary richness of the ore will be seen by comparing it with the famous Comstock yield, the average of which is \$90 to the ton. Other lodes in the vicinity have run 300 feet already without showing signs of giving out, and there is no reason to expect that this will be less extensive. The find came opportunely, for the Company had sunk large sums in mining operations—not less than \$800,000, probably. The Viceroy of Canton has acted very generously in the matter. About two years ago, at Mr. Ho Amel's suggestion, a Mining Department was formed by the Viceroy to supervise and protect mines, and mining licenses were issued at \$1,000 each. A royalty of 20 per cent on the output of the Tamchau and Tai-yu-shan mines was fixed, and officials called *Wai Yun* detailed to reside there for the purpose of protecting the revenue, their salary being paid by the Company. These charges were both very profitable to the Chinese authorities, over \$300,000 having been already collected for mining licenses, besides the prospective gains on the new lode. On the representations of Mr. Ho Amel, however, His Excellency has insisted the

charge for licenses, removed the expensive and useless *Wai Yun*, and foregone the royalty on the Tamchau mines until the present deficit of \$800,000 has been wiped out.

TAKU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Taku, March 26th, 1889.

Just time for a few lines regarding the terrible railway accident which has taken place in our neighborhood. The line between Tongku and Tientsin is a single line and worked on the staff system. The Tientsin train leaves at 16.35 for Tongku, also a train leaves Tongku for Tientsin at 16.40. The two trains meet at the half way station, Chun-liang-cheng, where the Tongku train hands over the staff to the train from Tientsin.

On Monday afternoon the train from Tongshan (Kaiping) was late and did not leave Tongku at the time appointed, 16.40 for Tientsin, but about three hours afterwards. The Tientsin train all this time was waiting at Chun-liang-cheng for the staff. The driver, Mr. Jarvis, thought the train would not arrive until about 10.30, and so he went on without the staff, the consequence was the two trains met and telescoped into one another.

By good chance Mr. Dawson, driver of the train from Tongku, was keeping a good look out as the night was very dark, and observed at some distance sparks coming from the funnel of the other engine; he immediately reversed, but not in time as the other train was running about 35 miles an hour, and had no lamp burning.

The carriages of the Tientsin train went on the top of one another and immediately took fire, the doors were all locked and the unfortunate passengers roasted alive. One eye-witness describes that no assistance could be rendered and that at the bottom of the carriages burned out the charred bodies fell down.

I have not been able to get the amount of killed and wounded, but it is said 12 Chinese were killed. The driver Jarvis was killed and about 30 Chinese were dangerously wounded and burnt.

The whole blame lays upon Jarvis, who died after he saw what had happened. The Chinese are in great indignation and commenced travelling in carts; 29 left here yesterday, also all the trains are open again which have been shut since the railway opened. I am afraid this accident will throw railways back for a number of years in China.

THEISM & REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

IV.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE
INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.II.
THE FLOOD.

Like the moral catastrophe we have read and admired in Genesis III., Chapter VI., VII., and VIII. of the same Book give us full details of a physical cataclysm which is said to have affected the human and animal species throughout the whole surface of the earth. Both events are recorded as punishments of sin, or of a moral deviation from a certain prescribed path of virtue and duty. The fall was accounted for as a punishment for disobedience to a given command. For the penalty of the Flood, no other cause is assigned but that from the "sons of God" and the "daughters of men" a race had sprung up, being a mixed progeny of angels, giants, and Adam's female posterity; that this abnormal progeny became too wicked in the eyes of the Lord, who forthwith decreed its extermination. As no moral or positive injunctions are recorded to have been given previous to the alleged sin, one is at a loss to understand what they consisted in. After announcing the fact "that the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they chose" (Gen. vi. 2)—an occurrence which was quite in keeping with the primeval command to multiply and replenish the earth—the Creator says: "My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh; yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years." We find in this passage the first gleam of the divine anger at the doings of men. It is then said that "God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually" (v. 5). Bradlaugh, in commenting on this passage, says: "The writer speaks as if God had then newly discovered man's great wickedness, and in consequence repented, as set out in the next verse, Kalish says that when God breathed his spirit into man, it was then originally pure and undefiled; but it was gradually corrupted by the weak frame with which it was coupled. Kalish omits to consider that the theory of God's fore-knowledge, all this was known to the Creator of the weak frame prior to the coupling" (Genesis, p. 176).

As a consequence of this, "It repented the Lord he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart" (v. 6). This anthropomorphic description of the Jewish mind. It is said that the expression of repentance is here introduced to depict the enormity of the sin rather than to express the feelings of the Creator. The Douay Bible has a footnote to this effect: "And such is the current interpretation of Bible grandeur. But God does not place the text 'repented' is used. In the second, it cannot be denied that it is in full contradiction to numerous other passages in the Bible in which the unchangeable nature of God is clearly asserted. We will cite the following:—"God is not a man, that he should lie; neither the son of man, that he should repent; hath he said, and shall he not do it? or hath he spoken, and shall he not make it good?" (Num. xxiii. 19).—"And also the strength of Israel will not lie nor repent: for he is not a man, that he should repent." (Is. xli. 29).—"If the Lord have repented, it shall come to pass, and I will do it; I will not go back, neither will I spare, neither will I repent." (Ezek. xxiv. 14).—"My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips." (Ps. lxxix. 34).—"For I am the Lord, I change not." (Mal. iii. 6).—"For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance." (Rom. xi. 29).—"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." (James, i. 17). In the third place, it may be asked, what then were the sins and how hideous, to produce something akin to repentance in the Creative Power. The Bible does not specify the nature of the sin, any more than it points out the injunctions or laws given previous to the deviation. Reason plainly tells us that an infinitely perfect being cannot repent; and that an infinitely intelligent Being must have foreseen men's sins before their creation. To create a being knowing that he will sin, and to decide on his extermination after he has sinned, is simply undoing one's own work. It may be said that man, being created a free agent, must be made to bear the consequences of his free acts—reward and punishment. But it is equally certain that no punishment can be inflicted before the promulgation of

a law, nor a reward given without a cause. As no law is mentioned as given, we must infer that the punishment is unexplained. In the present case the penalty is the extermination of one family, not only of the human species, but of the animal creations, which could neither have been taken in nor been responsible for the sins of man. "And the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth; both man, and beast, and the creeping thing, and the fowls of the air." (v. 7). This sweeping extermination becomes all the more unintelligible when Noah and his family are excepted from the general decision in "destroy all rian," and when of every living thing a couple are equally excepted to perpetrate the species.

Passing now from the circumstantial causes which brought on the deluge to the facts directly connected with it, it may be as well to premise that nothing miraculous is recorded by the Bible to have occurred either in the building of the Noachian Ark, or in the living freight which it is asserted to have carried. On the contrary, known measurements were given according to which the Ark was to be constructed, a full description was made of the animals which were to be collected together, and everything else was mentioned with the detail and minuteness attending the construction of an ordinary boat, and the sailing together of her freight. Now, if science shows that nothing but a stupendous miracle could have brought the immense freight together in the Ark constructed according to the Bible dimensions, we must conclude that the Genesis narrative is baseless and untenable. "Science," says W. Denton, is a fiery furnace that has consumed a thousand delusions, and must consume all that remain."

1. *The Ark and its tenants*—The Ark was 300 cubits long, 50 broad, and 30 high. Taking the cubit at 22 inches, the largest estimate given, the ark must have had the following dimensions: 550 ft. in length, 91 ft. in breadth, and 55 feet in height. The cubic contents of the Ark must have been, according to Denton, 100,000 cubic yards. Each of the three floors measured 5,600 square yards. The animals that were taken into the Ark are stated to have been: fourteen of each kind of bird (Gen. VII. 3), seven male, and seven female; two of every sort of unclean beast—animals that do not divide the hoof, or chew the cud; and fourteen of every sort of clean beast. Commencing with the birds, Lessons, quoted by Hugh Miller, enumerates 6,366 species; Gray estimates that at 8,000. It is needless to suppose that all these species did not exist before the Deluge, for the Bible clearly says that they were all made on the fifth day; and on no other ground can we explain the existence of all the distinct species of animals at the present time, but by supposing each species to have been created at the commencement, and reproduced from the stock saved in the Ark. If we assume the Darwinian theory of the gradual transmutation of species, we may be led to suppose that in ante-diluvian times there were only a few species of animals, which gradually formed the numerous post-diluvian kinds. But, in the first place, the Darwinian theory is contrary to the Bible record of special creation; in the second place, the fossil remains of animals supposed to have been ante-diluvian show them to have been just as numerous then as they are now—in some instances, more numerous than their present representatives; and, in the third place, the transmutation theory is based on the assumption of enormous periods of time. Taking therefore the species of birds at the minor computation—6,366—this number multiplied by 14, gives Noah 89,124 birds, allowing 5 for every square yard of the Ark. Saying the space for the attendants to look after this winged multitude, we shall easily come to the conclusion that the birds alone would have taken the whole standing space of the Ark.

Of the unclean beasts, two of every sort were to be taken. The species of mammals are estimated by Zoologists at 2,067. Leaving out the ruminantia, or cud-chewers, which are clean beasts, estimated at 177 species, we have 1,890 species, and according to Gen. vii. 2, 3,680 animals, being two of each species. Of the clean beasts, 177 species are known, which multiplied by 14, give a total of 6,128 mammals, from the mouse to the elephant. "These animals," says Denton, "could not be piled one upon another like cord-wood; they could not be promiscuously crowded together. The sheep would need careful protection from the lions, tigers, and wolves; the elephant and other ponderous beasts would require stalls of great thickness; much room would be required to enable them to obtain needful exercise, and for the attendants to supply them with food and water; and a vessel of the size of the ark would be taxed to provide for these beasts alone; and to crowd in, and preserve alive beasts and birds, was an absolute impossibility."

Noah was also to take two of every sort of creeping thing. "Two hundred of these reptiles," says Denton, "are aquatic: hence water would not seriously affect them; but crocodiles, lizards, iguanas, tree frogs, horned frogs, toads, snakes, chameleons, butterflies, rattlesnakes, copperheads, asps, cobra de capellos, whose bite is certain death, and a host of others, must be provided for. It would not do to allow these disagreeable individuals to crawl about the ark, and 914 of them would require considerable space, whether they could obtain it or not. By this time, the ark is doubly crowded; but its living cargo is not yet completed. A dense cloud of insects, and a vast army of winged creatures, make their appearance, and clamour for admission. The number of articulate insects that must have been provided for is estimated at 150,000 species—from the butterflies of Brazil, 14 inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, to the almost invisible gnat that dances in the summer's beam. Ants, beetles, flies, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, bees, moths, butterflies, spiders, scorpions, grasshoppers, locusts, myriapods, canker-worms, wriggling, crawling, creeping, flying, male and female, here they come, and all must be provided for. Nor are these the last. The air-breathing land snails, of which we know 4,000 species, could never have survived a twelve months' sojourn; and they must therefore be cared for. The 9,400 of these add no little to the discomfort of the trebly-crowded ark."

(To be continued.)

To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 11th April, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [433]

L O S T.

A FOX TERRIER DOG, white with spotted Head, Stump Tail—leather Collar. Finder please return to Office of this Paper. Reward is required. Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [444]

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. PROGRAMME OF SEVENTH PRIZE MEETING.

TO BE HELD AT KOWLOON ON FRIDAY April 13th, SATURDAY 20th, and MONDAY 22nd, 1889.

PATRON: H. E. Sir G. Wm. Des Vœux K.C.M.G.

COMMITTEE: G. E. Noble, Esq. (Chairman).

E. L. Woodin, Esq. (Vice-Chairman).

John Andrew, Esq.

Major Verner Chater, 1st A. & S. Highlanders.

Capt. Collinson, 2nd Northamptonshire Regt.

Major Dempster.

C. Foid, Esq.

H. J. Holmes, Esq.

A. Shelton Hooper, Esq.

W. C. Murray, Esq.

Capt. Robinson, 1st A. & S. Highlanders.

E. Robinson, Esq.

Coland Storer, R.E.

Alf. Woolley, Esq.

HON. SEC. & TREASURER: A. Shelton Hooper, Esq.

1st.—All Comers.—Distance 200 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20 cents each. Ten prizes, value \$47.

2nd.—Association.—Distance 200 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30 cents each. Five prizes, value \$30.

3rd.—Members of Council.—Past and Present Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong. Distance 200 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. No entrance fee.

1st prize, presented by E. L. Woodin, Esq.

2nd prize, presented by Messrs. Gaupp & Co.

4th.—Queen's 1st Stage.—Distance 200 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50 cents. One prize, \$10. Position—Standing, or Kneeling.

5th.—All Comers.—Distance 100 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20 cents each. Ten prizes, value \$47.

6th.—Association.—Distance 300 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30 cents each. Five prizes, value \$30.

7th.—Ladies.—Open to Lady Members or their Nominees. Distance 300 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. No entrance fee. Seven prizes. Position—Sitting or Kneeling.

1st Prize, presented by A. G. Stokes, Esq.

2nd prize, presented by Major Verner Chater.

3rd prize, presented by E. L. Woodin, Esq.

4th prize, presented by Major Dempster.

5th prize, presented by H. J. Holmes, Esq.

6th prize, presented by Wang Hing.

7th.—Ladies' Pursu.—Presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. Distance 300 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50 cents.

9th.—Chairman's Cup.—Distance 300 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee \$1.

1st Prize, presented by G. E. Noble, Esq.

2nd prize, presented by Messrs. Dakin Bros. & Co.

3rd prize, presented by Lock Hing.

10th.—All Comers.—Distance 500 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20 cents each. Seven prizes, value \$30.

11th.—Association.—Distance 500 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30 cents each. Five prizes, value \$30.

12th.—Queen's 2nd Stage.—Distance 500 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee 50 cents. One prize of \$10. Position—Sitting, Kneeling, or Prone.

13th.—Queen's 2nd Stage.—Distance 500 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee 50 cents. One prize of \$10. Position—Sitting, Kneeling, or Prone.

14th.—Any Rifle.—Open to all comers. Distance 500 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee \$1.

1st Prize, presented by The Hon. C. P. Chater.

2nd Prize, presented by Wang Hing.

15th.—All Comers.—Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20 cents each. Seven prizes, value \$30.

16th.—Association.—Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30 cents each. Five prizes, value \$30.

17th.—Queen's 1st Stage.—Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50 cents. One prize of \$10. Position—Sitting, Kneeling, or Prone.

18th.—Queen's 2nd Stage.—Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Fifteen. Entrance fee 50 cents. One prize of \$10. Position—Sitting, Kneeling, or Prone.

19th.—Any Rifle.—Open to all comers. Distance 600 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee \$1.

1st Prize, presented by E. R. Bellios, Esq.

20th.—Queen's 3rd Stage.—Distance 800 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee 50 cents. One prize, \$10.

21st.—Long Range.—Distance 800 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50 cents. Three prizes, value \$24.

1st Prize, presented by The Hon. C. P. Chater.

22nd.—Any Rifle.—Open to all comers. Distance 800 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee \$1.

1st Prize, presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.

23rd.—Long Range.—Distance 900 yards. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50 cents. Three prizes, value \$24.

1st Prize, presented by E. R. Bellios, Esq.

24th.—Queen's 3rd Stage.—Distance 900 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee 50 cents. One prize of \$10.

25th.—Any Rifle.—Open to all comers. Distance 900 yards. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee \$1.

1st Prize, presented by Messrs. Gaupp & Co.

26th.—Cadets.—Open to Pupils of Hongkong Public Schools under 16 years of Age. Rook Rifle under 40 Calibre.—Distance 150 yards, Seven Rounds. No entrance fee.

AGGREGATES OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

27th.—Volunteer Aggregate.—Restricted to efficient Volunteers whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 1 and 5 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$1.

Three prizes, value \$25.

28th.—Civil Service Aggregate.—Restricted to Members of the Civil Service whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 1 and 5 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$1.

1st Prize, presented by B. Chaffour, Esq.

29th.—Police Aggregate.—Restricted to Members of the Police Force whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 1 and 5 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee 50 cents. Three prizes, value \$25.

30th.—Aggregate.—Restricted to Bluejackets, Marines, and Private Soldiers whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 1, 5, 10, and 15 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee 50 cents. Ten prizes, value \$61.

31st.—Aggregate.—Restricted to Civilian Members whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 2, 6, 11 and 16 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$1.

Three prizes.

32nd.—Army and Navy Aggregate.—Restricted to Officers of the Army and Navy whose respective highest scores in competition Nos. 1, 5, 10 and 15 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$1.

Three prizes.

33rd.—Aggregate.—Restricted to Non-Warrant Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marines.

Three prizes.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [446]

To-day's Advertisements.

whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 1, 5, 10 and 15 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee 50 cents. Three prizes, value \$18.

34th.—All Comers Aggregate.—For all competitors whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 1, 5, 10 and 15 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$1.

Five prizes.

35th.—Any Rifle Aggregate.—For Competitors whose respective scores in competitions Nos. 14, 19, 22 and 25 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$2. Three prizes, value \$30. 1st Prize presented by The Hon. C. P. Chater.

AGGREGATES OPEN TO MEMBERS.

36th.—Victoria Prize.—Open to Officers of the Army and Navy whose respective scores in the 1st Stage Queen's make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$1. 1st Prize presented by E. R. Bellios, Esq.

37th.—Nursery Aggregate.—Restricted to Competitors who have never won a First or Second prize at any previous Rifle meeting in Hongkong, and whose respective scores in the 1st Stage Queen's make up the highest aggregate. Military and Navy excluded. Entrance fee \$1. Three prizes, value \$30. 1st Prize presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.

38th.—Handicap Aggregate.—For Competitors whose respective scores (with the new monthly Challenge Cup Handicap points added) at 200 and 500 yards in the 1st Stage Queen's make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$1. Three prizes, value \$30. 1st Prize presented by David Chaffour, Esq.

39th.—Long Range Aggregate.—For Competitors whose respective scores in competitions Nos. 21 and 23 make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$1. Two prizes, value \$25. 1st Prize presented by The Hon. C. P. Chater.

40th.—Queen's Aggregates.—For Competitors whose respective scores make up the highest aggregate in the following stages:—

—Entrance fee \$2.

1st Stage, 200, 500 and 600 yards, One prize, \$15, presented.

2nd Stage, 700 and 800 yards, One prize, \$15, presented.

3rd Stage, 800 and 900 yards, One prize, \$15, presented.

The National Rifle Association Silver Medal with \$15 will be given for the highest aggregate made in the three stages; and for the next nine best aggregates money prizes to the value of \$81.

N.B.—The Winner of the Silver Medal is entitled to shoot for the Prince of Wales's Cup at the First Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association at which he may be able to attend.

41st.—Champion Aggregate.—For Competitors whose respective highest scores in competitions Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 16, 21, 23 and the Three Stages Queen's make up the highest aggregate. Entrance fee \$2.

1st Prize, Silver Cup value \$100, presented by the Parson Community.

2nd Prize, Silver mounted Claret Jug value \$25, presented by the Share Brokers.

3rd Prize, Silver Cup value \$15, presented by the Association.

SWEETSTAKES OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

Running Man.—Unlimited entries. Distance 150 yards. Five shots for 20 cents.

Vanishing Target.—Unlimited entries. Distance 150 yards. Five shots for 20 cents.

POOL OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

200 yards 25 cents each shot.

300 yards 25 cents each shot.

Kook Rifles: Distance about 150 yards, 25 cents each shot.

The Entrance money for Sweetstakes and Pool (less 25 per cent) will be divided daily.

CONDITIONS, &c.

1.—Entries must be sent in with the requisite fees for all competitions restricted to members of the Association, except those which are unlimited, before noon on Thursday, 18th April, after which time double Entrance Fees will be charged.

2.—In all competitions, three competitors must enter or there will be no first prize, four or no second, six or no third, and so on.

3.—No Lady to nominate more than one representative, nor is one member to shoot for more than one Lady. Competition No. 7 is open to members only, who must be nominated by Lady Members.

4.—Rifles—Martini-Henry or M. H. Carabines to be used, except in Competitions Nos. 14, 19, 22, 23 and 26.

5.—Pull off 64 lbs. Rifles will be tested before and/or after shooting.

Rifles can be adjusted by the Armourer Sergeant, on payment of 20 cents.

5.—Sights:—Paper or sliding wind-gauges on above are not allowed.

6.—Position:—Any, except in Competition No. 4, when the member must stand or kneel whilst shooting, and in Competition Nos. 12, 13, 17 and 18 he must kneel.

7.—In Competitions Nos. 1, 5, 10 and 15, only one Prize can be taken at each distance, and no Competitor can take more than three prizes in Queen's 1st, 2nd and 3rd stages, exclusive of aggregates, but can claim the next prize.

8.—Ammunition will be provided on payment.

9.—Competitors can shoot in any match at any time during the Meeting unless otherwise specified.

Firing to commence at 10 o'clock on each day and cease at 6 o'clock.

There will be an interval for Refreshments at 12.30.

Shooting in Competitions Nos. 1, 5, 10 & 15, to be completed at 2.30 p.m. each day.

The Competitions Nos. 3, 7, & 8 will be fired between 3.30 and 4.30 o'clock on Saturday, 20th April.

Ranges have been detailed as follows:—

All competitions at 200 yards:..... Police Range.

300 "..... Military (Old Range).

500 yards—Friday—10.00 to 11.00, 1.30 to 6.00 Saturday—11.00 to 12.30, 1.30 to 3.30 Monday—10.30 to 11.00, 3.30 to 6.00—New Military Range.

600 yards—Friday—11.00 to 12.30, 1.30 to 3.30 Saturday—10.00 to 11.00, 3.30 to 6.00 Monday—11.00 to 12.30, 1.30 to 3.30—New Military Range.

800 yards—Friday—10.00 to 11.00, 3.30 to 6.00 Saturday—11.00 to 12.30, 1.30 to 3.30 Monday—10.00 to 11.00, 3.30 to 6.00—Association Range.

900 yards—Friday—11.00 to 12.30, 1.30 to 3.30 Saturday—10.00 to 11.00, 3.30 to 6.00 Monday—11.00 to 12.30, 1.30 to 3.30—Association Range.

Committee tent, where tickets and all information can be obtained, near Running-man Target. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to alter the description of any of the prizes herein stated.

Persons wishing to join the H. R. Association should send their names, with that of proposer and seconder, to the Hon. Secretary not later than Wednesday, 17th April, 1889, at 4 o'clock p.m. Subscription \$5. Ladies \$1.

Members are reminded that they are not entitled to fire as such, or to the enjoyment of any privileges, unless their subscriptions are paid before date of meeting.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, c/o Hongkong Club. [446]

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [446]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE AMY SHERWIN, SEASON.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., AND LADY DES VŒUX.

LAST WEEK AT HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, the 11th April, 1889, "SONNAMBULA."

SATURDAY, the 13th April, "BOHEMIAN GIRL."

MONDAY, the 15th April, FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE SEASON "TROVATORE."

Seats can be secured in advance for any night of the Season, at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

HONGKONG, 11th April, 1889. [428]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI, AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET" will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 15th April, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [43]

SOCIETE FERMIERE DE L'OPIMUM AU TONKIN.

A DIVIDEND of \$130 per Share will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 15th of April, on production of the Share Certificates, which require to be stamped before the Dividend can be paid.

R. DE ST. MATHURIN, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [443]

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE, No. 1, Hollywood Road.

From 1st June, 1889.

HOUSE, No. 1, "Cameron Villas," East Peak.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1889. [442]

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—Shanghai.

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